

A NEW GENUS OF MYRSINACEAE FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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APOIA genus novum

Flores hermaphroditi, 5-meri. Sepala imbricata, usque ad $\frac{1}{2}$ connata, subcoriacea, epunctata. Petala usque ad $\frac{1}{4}$ connata, imbricata, per anthesin patentia, epunctata. Antherae 5, disco petalis adnato insidentes, quam petalis multo breviores, basifixae, rimis longitudinaliter subintrorsae dehiscentes, staminodeis brevibus alternantibus. Ovarium glabrum, ovoideum, 2-loculare, loculis 1-ovulatis, ovulis a basi erectis; stylo cylindrico, brevi. Fructus ellipsoideus, baccatus, breviter mucronatus, 2- vel 1-spermus. Semen ellipsoideum vel plano-convexum, albumine laevi, endocarpio crustaceo. Arbor glabra, epunctata, foliis alternis, integris vel leviter undulatis, petiolatis, glabris, petiolo apice 1- vel 2-appendiculato-glanduloso. Inflorescentiae axillares, paniculatae, multiflorae, flores spicatim dispositae, bracteolatae.

APOIA MACROCARPA (Elm.) comb. nov.

Discocalyx macrocarpa (Elm.) Leaf. Philip. Bot. 8 (1915) 2781.

The form described by Elmer as *Discocalyx macrocarpa* is represented by three collections from Mount Apo, Davao District, Mindanao, *Elmer 11867, 10660, 10553*, of which two are in flower and one is in fruit. The species occurs in primary forests at altitudes from 750 to 1,100 meters, and is locally known to the Bagobos as *pamaluyan*.

The original description is very long, yet several very important characters are not mentioned, these being the presence of staminodes alternating with the stamens; the 2-celled ovary, each cell with a single basal ovule; and the often 2-seeded fruit. The peculiar appendiculate-glandular petiole character is mentioned although this is not emphasized. At the junction with the lamina each petiole is provided with one, or more usually two,

rather stout, spreading or subappressed, appendaged glands, these often being 1 mm or more in length.

I do not consider that the species can possibly be placed in *Discocalyx*, and it is so anomalous in the Myrsinaceae that I am by no means certain that it really belongs in this family, although in spite of its anomalous characters it seems to be better placed here than in any other group. The entire absence of the punctate glands in the vegetative and floral organs; its 2-celled ovary, each cell with a single basal ovule; its ellipsoid, 2- or, by abortion, 1-seeded fruits; and its appendiculate-glandular petioles are anomalous characters in the Myrsinaceae, while staminodes are rare in the group, being confined to the quite unallied genus *Rapanea*. If it is properly placed in the Myrsinaceae, it is probably as close to *Discocalyx* as to any other proposed genus.